Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME VI. Edgefield Court House, S. C., September 9, 1841. **NO. 32.**

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER,
BY
W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in *advance*—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if *not* paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in *advance*.

No subscription received for less than *one year*, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy *gratis*.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43¾ cts. for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged $1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor, *post paid*, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

Poetic Recess.

From the Georgia Argus.

THE EARTH IS MY BRIDE.

[BY FRANK.]

The Earth is my bride; and oh! I love
To pillow my head on her fragrant breast,
'Mid the flowers that bloom, where the soft winds come
And nestle themselves to rest:
Her song is the song of the birds at even,
When the sunset star is smiling in Heaven,
When their music is heard by fountain and grove,
And hers is the only song I love.

The Earth is my bride, and oh! I love
To gaze on her beauties wildest form—
The mountain's frown as it looketh down
When it battleth with the storm;
When it laugheth to scorn the lightning's flash,
And its echos roll back the thunders crash—
When a ray of soft sunshine steals through from above,
And pencils the scene with the beauty I love.

The Earth is my bride; and oh! I love
When the moonlight has shadowed the glen,
And to drink in her beauty then;
For there glitters a spell in each silvery ray,
That melteth the clouds of sorrow away;
And a low sweet tone from the mountain side,
Breathing of peace, is the voice of my bride.

The Earth is my bride; and her love hath been
Since my childhood, the truest and best—
The sweetest beam on the darken'd stream,
That bears me upon its breast:
Her good-night kiss is lingering now,
In the evening breeze, on my fevered brow,
And softer than mortal music may be,
Are the tones of her lute-like lullaby—
More dear to my heart than all besides,
Is the guardian love of my chosen Bride.

Agricultural.

The following Premiums are offered by the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina, for 1841.

For the best Stallion for Agricultural purposes,		$20
For the best Mare for Agricultural purposes,	A Silver Cup,	20
For the second best Mare,	"	15
For the best Colt,	"	10
For the best Filly,	"	10
For the best Bull,	"	20
For the second best Bull,	"	15
For the best two year old Bull,	"	12
For the best yearling Bull,	"	10
For the best Cow,	"	15
For the best Heifer under 3 years old,	"	15
For the 2nd best Heifer under 3 years old,	"	10
For the best yearling Heifer,	"	10
For the best bull Calf,	"	10
For the best heifer Calf,	"	10
For the best Boar,	"	10
For the best Sow,	"	10
For the second best Boar,	"	8
For the second best Sow,	"	8
For the best pair of pigs under 1 year,	"	5
For the best pair of pigs under 6 months,	"	5
For the best Ram,	"	15
For the second best Ram,	"	10
For the best Ewe,	"	10
For the best pair of Lambs,	"	10

The second annual Cattle Show of the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina, will take place in Columbia, in the State House Yard, on Wednesday of the first week of the Session of the Legislature, in November next.

Gentlemen interested in the improvement of Stock, are respectfully requested to contribute to the exhibition. It is expected to have a Sale of fine Stock at the same time and place.

All who intend to exhibit Stock, are requested to communicate to the Secretary, before the 15th November, the number and kind, in order that proper arrangements may be made.

By order of the President.

ROBERT W. GIBBES,
Rec'dg. Secretary.

From the S. C. Temperance Advocate.

To the Newberry Agricultural Society:—

In discharge of the duty assigned to me, with other members, at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society, I will, as well as I am able, put you in possession of all the information which I possess, on the subject of wheat. I have now, for 21 years, annually sowed a crop of wheat: and I have uniformly made some, although in two years, that some was very little, and very indifferent. Yet, on the whole, I have generally made enough for the use of my family, and I am persuaded that there are few farmers, who cannot do as well, and many who can do abundantly better.

The attention should be first directed to the selection of seed. It is an old saying, that "a change from sand is no change at all," by which is meant, when you change your seed wheat, do not take from a sandy soil. A strong clay soil gives the best varieties of wheat. For our climate, wheat from the North or West does not answer well: it is generally too late, and is more liable to the rust. If we could obtain wheat from parallels of latitude in the old world, corresponding with our's, I think it would succeed admirably. So too, wheat, from the South and South West of our own continent, will do well, and hence I have no doubt, that the variety of Texian Wheat, introduced among us by our estimable citizen, and enterprising and skilful farmer, Judge Wilson, will succeed admirably. Of our own varieties, none have answered so well with me, as that which is known by the name of the Holland Wheat. It is a small yellow grain, and weighs uniformly 60 lbs. and upwards to the bushel. It ripens about a week earlier than our common winter wheat, and will stand longer after it is ripe. As it ripens, the field exhibits a most beautiful yellow golden appearance: looking at it, as gently moved by the wind, it looks like a sea of molten gold. It is not as liable to rust, blight or smut. I obtained it from John Holland, of Laurens, in the year 1833, when the wheat of the upper country, was entirely blighted and destroyed. He made from 20 acres, 200 bushels of nicely cleaned, merchantable wheat. I have sowed it every year since. This year, and 1839, it was slightly touched by the rust, but not so as to injure it; in 1839, I found a little smut in it, but not enough to compel us to wash it.

The seed ought not only to be selected from a good variety, but it should be well prepared for being sown. In the first place, it should be thoroughly dried by the sun before it is put up for seed: this prevents weavels, and gives sound and healthy grains for vegetation. In the next place, sift the seed carefully with a good sand seive: this will take out all the small immature grains. In the third place, for 24 hours before you sow it, soak your seed in a preparation of water saturated with about 1 lb. of bluestone to every 5 bushels of wheat. Before you take out your seed wheat, which will be found at the bottom of the cask or tub, in which you soak it, skim off the floating grains and trash. When I have pursued this course, which was recommended to me by my friend, John S. Carwile, I have escaped the smut. At least a bushel of seed should be sown to the acre. When the ground is good, from one and a quarter to one and a half bushels may be sown. Wheat thus sown will make a greater yield, and is not so liable to rust. This idea, I remember, was suggested many years ago, by Mr. North, to the Farmer's Society of Pendleton, and was enforced by such reasons, as induced me to yield my assent to it fully. I wish, that by some means, the Agricultural community could again have the opportunity of reading that valuable practical essay.

More attention I know ought to be bestowed on the ground on which wheat is sown, than we generally do. Fallow land is best for wheat If it is well broken up, and the wheat well put in with a shovel plough, and the ground made level and smooth with a harrow or roller, I think we should hear little complaint of the Hessian fly. Few will, however, for the present, take so much pains. Our Society is intended to encourage improvement, and I hope some one will try this suggestion.

Wheat ought to be sown on clay soil, and never later than the 1st or 2d week in October: still earlier would, I think, be better. Twenty bushels of cotton seed to every acre will give to the crop a fine healthy and vigorous state. I incline to think that a top dressing about the 1st of March, of about 5 bushels to the acre of slacked ashes would greatly improve the crop. I have never tried it on wheat, but I know that it is a great benefit to cultivated grasses.

The crop of wheat ought to be cut before it is dead ripe: it should stand for two or three days in the field in small shocks. If the weather is dry, it may then be housed safely. As soon as the crop is laid by, (about the middle of July,) the wheat should be thrashed out, cleaned, and sunned. One day's sun is scarcely ever sufficient. Two successive days is generally enough. I take it up and put it away while hot from the sun; in the course of a few days afterwards I commence to grind. In this way my flour at the end of a year is just as good as it was on the day on which it was ground. Good flour can only be expected from good wheat in good condition. When that is the case, a good mill, with good cloths and a skillful miller, can make as good flour *here*, as can be made any where. Many persons ruin their flour by desiring to have more than can be made. My father, whose long experience and skill in the manufacture of flour is well known, states that the following ought to be the results of a well ground bushel of wheat, weighing 60 lbs. One-tenth, 6 lbs. must be deducted for toll, one-sixth, 10 lbs. for bran—9 lbs. for middlings and shorts, which will make an aggregate of 25 lbs., leaving 35 lbs. of flour. From which it appears, that a little less than 6 bushels, (say five and a half,) will make a barrel of flour weighing 192 neat.

JOHN BELTON O'NEALL.
Springfield, July 8, 1841.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

EDUCATION—AGRICULTURE—CORRECT FEELING WELL EXPRESSED.

Messrs. Editors:—Much has been said and written on the subject of the education of the young of our country: and I am happy in the belief that a change has been wrought upon the public mind, on this important subject. So much has been said by persons capable of doing the subject justice, that it seems almost useless for me to say any thing: But I consider it of so much importance, that I am anxious that it should be kept before the public mind.

A few years since, a large portion of our citizens seemed to think it servile and mean to labor in any capacity—and especially as a farmer or mechanic. Our young men seemed to be bent upon getting a living "without work." And our young women, when any thing happened to be said about "work," seemed very careful, if perchance they had been guilty of such a crime, not to let it be known. This, I admit, was more generally the case among a certain class—a sort of "would-be somebodies." I am in the belief that the public mind *has* changed on this subject.

Young ladies seem not so fearful that it shall be known that they attend to household duties: And young men, instead of begging a situation behind a counter or in some musty office, seem willing to employ themselves in that more noble and useful avocation—the cultivation of the soil. I say "more noble" I say because what is more noble than for man to cultivate those plants and animals that God has given him to exist and luxuriate upon? and in doing which he may more forcibly see the divine goodness and mercy exemplified in its bestowments upon any.

Besides, it is expressly declared that "man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow." Now it is perfectly plain that bread cannot be obtained except by the "sweat of the brow." Some of us must work, or we all starve: And who does not know that the powers and facilities of both body and mind are much more vigorous when we subject ourselves to manual labor! The idea that hard labor cannot be endured by us, is all imaginary. A sound healthy person can work, and he cannot enjoy all the blessings of health without working to some extent.

Let the idea that all healthy persons cannot labor according to their strength, vanish—and let all idlers "cease to do evil and learn to do well." I understand that the decree, "man shall earn his bread," &c. includes all men: and that all men are in duty bound to supply themselves with the staff of life, as far as is possible. I do not say that all shall be farmers, or mechanics, or of any particular calling: but that each should earn his own living honorably: And I am quite sure that there can be no more honorable or sure way of getting a competence, than by cultivating the soil.

But, gentlemen, as I am a new-comer, I will not trespass upon your patience longer. It has been said of some of our most eminent men, they were always brief, and spoke to the point. Would it not be well for us all, and especially our legislators, to think of this?

With my best wishes for your success and the advancement of agriculture. I am, yours,

A FARMER.

Orleans Co., July. 1841.

From the Southern Cultivator.

HOW TO ASCERTAIN THE AGE OF HORSES.

An esteemed correspondent requests us to publish directions for discovering the age of horses. The following answer must suffice for this month—when we find a better we will give it.

In purchasing a horse, not the least important matter is to be able to tell his age. In transfers of ordinary farm and saddle horses, great impositions are often practised upon the credulous and uninitiated purchaser. To prevent this, to as great an extent as possible for the future, is the object of this communication to the public. The most certain means of ascertaining the age of a horse is to examine the changes which take place with the teeth. The [illegible] weeks after the colt is foaled. These are called colt teeth and are shed at different periods and replaced by others. When the colt is about two years and a half old, the four middle ones come out; in about another year, four others are lost—and in another year, or when the horse is four and a half years old, the four last are shed. These last are replaced by what are called *corner teeth.* They are hollow, and have a black mark in their cavity. They are scarcely visible, and the cavity deep; when the horse is four and a half years old, they begin to fill when he is six and a half, and the mark continually diminishes and contracts, till the horse is seven or eight years old, when the cavity fills up and the black mark is obliterated. The horse acquires his canine teeth or *tushes* about his fifth year. The two in the lower jaw begin to appear when he is between three or four years old, and those in the upper jaw five or six months after. They continue very sharp pointed till six. At ten, the upper seem blunted, worn out and long, the gum leaving them gradually; the barer they are the older the horse. From ten to fourteen, it is difficult to tell the horse's age—it is sufficient then to know that he is old and under the hard treatment which is given to horses generally, the conclusion will be a safe one that he is worth but little.

EQUESTRIAN.

From Morris' Silk Record.

SILK GROWING IN 1841.

Extract of a letter from Judge Ernest, of Bibb county Georgia, dated June 9th, 1841.

I have so far been completely successful in feeding Silk Worms this season. I have however neither weighed nor measured my silk yet though my worms have all or nearly all spun—yet the cocoons are not all gathered: we think, however, we have made 40 or 50 lbs. of silk, or that many bushels of cocoons. But, whether I have made much or little, I have certainly astonished a good many of the folks. They did not think a Georgian could make silk at such a rate as I have done. A Turk, Italian, Frenchman, or even a Yankee, they reckoned might make silk, but not a Georgian! But here is the silk, and they know I made it. This is an argument almost as strong in favor of the silk culture as their prejudices are against it; but they say, "You can make the silk, but you can't do any thing with it: you will never reel it." Then my wife unlocks her drawers and shows the reeled silk. Then the next objection is that it cannot be made by negroes. Unfortunately for this objection, I have a black man that has made we think three bushels of fine cocoons in his own time, and without being missed out of my service! I don't *tell* them these things, but *shew* them. These, you will allow, are a kind of arguments not easily refuted by men of ordinary intellect. So I am fast convincing the good people in the neighborhood of Macon, that it is a monstrous easy thing to make silk in Georgia,—and that it will be made in Georgia extensively, some of them now begin to admit. *I have tried your feeding Frames, and I like them very much.*

From the same.

Extract of a letter from Hugh Cassiday, Esq., at Mount Hope, Effingham county, Georgia, dated June 22, 1841.

I have succeeded in raising about ten bushels of cocoons, which I am reeling, and find to produce a pound of silk to the bushel. These worms were fed four times a day; slacked lime used on them three times a week, and were healthy, although the season was unusually cold. I received a small lot of Mirabel Jaune eggs from G. B Smith, Esq. which hatched on the 14th of April, these were fed on your Burlington Frames according to directions, using branches, dry or wet, as they came to hand, and slacked lime freely; they were put on the frames immediately after the third moulting, and *were not cleaned till they were done spinning.* They commenced spinning in 33 days from the time of hatching, and were remarkably healthy throughout. I can now say from experience, that your Silk Worm Frame is an important improvement, which should be in the possession of every silk grower, *as it lessens the labor of feeding more than one half, and possesses all the advantages it is so highly recommended for.*

From the same.

OUR OWN OPERATIONS.

The third crop has now moulted the fourth time, and will be spinning before this sheet is circulated among its numerous readers. All goes on regularly, occasioning no hurry, no confusion, no disappointment—confirming to the very letter all that we have anticipated. Our fourth crop has passed through the first moulting, and the eggs for a fifth are now hatching.—It is therefore clear that we can feed six crops the present season, notwithstanding the loss of a whole month by the backwardness of the spring. The reeling of our cocoons is going on daily; they uniformly produce a pound and a quarter of reeled silk to the bushel, and we have been offered five dollars per pound for it.

SPECIMEN OF FEMALE INDUSTRY.

We were shown yesterday, five beautiful silk shawls, made of double and twisted sewing silk, which in texture, weight and color, will compare with any India Shawls of the same material. Four of them were a yard square, and the other, black, about a yard and a half square. The twist was even and free from all knots, and the whole skillfully and beautifully put together. We take pride in the fact they were made by a lady, and a native of Georgia. They are the hand work of Mrs. Oliver W. Cox, of Henry County, Georgia, who raised the worms, reeled and twisted the silk, and knotted the shawls. She is a pattern of female skill and industry to her sex, which if generally imitated, will be the means of making the fair of Georgia as useful as they are attractive, and help-meets in very deed to their husbands.

While speaking of domestic industry, we saw yesterday our friend Burton of the Hazard District, in this county, dressed in a full suit of domestic Nankin, scarcely distinguishable from the article of Pekin.—He raised the cotton, his wife and daughter carded and spun it, his wife wove the cloth, and cut out and made the coat, pantaloons and vest. Here is an example of good housewifery deserving of imitation.—*Macon Messenger, 22d July.*

DIRECTIONS FOR DESTROYING CHRYSALIS.

Mr. [illegible], in a letter to a friend, gives the following explicit directions in regard to killing the chrysalis in cocoons:—

The mode by camphor or charcoal is decidedly the best and safest yet discovered in this country. The process with camphor, is in proportion, 4 oz. to 10 bushels cocoons; moisten with alcohol sufficient to pulverise it, take an air tight box, sprinkle camphor on the bottom, then put in a layer of cocoons, then sprinkle on camphor, and so on alternately until full; put on the lid, and paste paper around the joints to exclude all air; 48 to 56 hours will suffocate them completely, after which dry them in the shade, on a floor or shelf, spread thin, the room to be well ventilated. They should be kept well aired until reeled.

For the process with charcoal, construct an air tight room, say six by eight feet, fill it with open work hurdles or shelves, eight or ten inches apart, spread the cocoons on them, and set in your pans of charcoal on fire, and close up the door tight; you can easily ascertain when the chrysalis is suffocated by cutting a cocoon; then dry, and keep them as above described. In all cases the chrysalis should be killed as soon as the worm finished spinning.

In feeding worms, I would suggest to you the free use of air slacked lime, as a preventive against disease; sift just enough to whiten them every evening; keep them clean, the temperature regular, and avoid disturbing them when moulting; this, with regular feeding, will insure success.—*Mt. Pleasant Silk Culturist.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

GRAFTING THE PEACH WITH SUCCESS.

Messrs. Editors.—I am not aware that any process has been devised for grafting upon the peach stock, with any certain prospects of success. Experiments doubtless have often succeeded in rearing grafts upon peach stocks, but more often failed. A gardener in my neighborhood informed me that he once grafted upon one hundred peach stocks and all the grafts died and most of the stocks. (He was always successful in grafting upon other kinds.) Last year I was induced to investigate the matter with a view to devise some means of obviating this failure, as it is desirable in many cases to graft in lieu of budding, persuaded that although the discovery might be of no great practical utility, yet it would be an interesting acquisition to the science of arboriculture. The peach tree is of more rapid growth than any of our orchard trees, and frequently with us, in congenial soils, the first year from the seed, attains the height of six feet, with stems from one inch to an inch and a half diameter. The circulation, of course, must be very active, and the sudden check from heading down such a tree, will, in many cases, destroy it. But should it live, the flowing, as it were, by the sap; that is, the sap flows so fast from the wounds, as to prevent the process of granulation, by which the coin is united to the stock, To graduate, then the supply of sap to the wants of the scion, is the primary object, and the measures necessary to secure this condition, are just those which tend to preserve the life of the stock after heading down. To carry my purpose into effect, I proceeded contrary to some of the ordinary rules for grafting. In the middle of July, I selected the scoin from thirty trees, with four or five eyes, taking care to choose those which contained leaf buds. The stock chosen, were moderately growing instead of thrifty stocks, and were trees of the growth of that season from the seed.—Before heading down, I passed a long sharp knife down entirely round the tree, and severed all the lateral roots at the distance of three or four inches from the trunk, according to its growth. This done, the trees were headed down at a point where the stem was just the size of the scion, or a little larger, as the scions were inserted a little on one side of the pith. The insertions were then secured by a narrow strip of sheet lead, wound spirally over the whole length of the cleft, and a small ball of grafting clay put over the whole. To my gratification every scion inserted in this way grew off finely, and the coming season will doubtless make handsome trees. I do not know that the lead binding or mode of insertion is essential, and although I have tried no other plan, yet I presume that other methods will answer equally well, provided the preliminary steps are properly attend to. On other stocks I have grafted with success, with no other binding or protection than the strip of lead, and have used lead ligatures, with great expedition and success in budding. The introduction of lead ligatures was merely an experiment with a view to expedite grafting and budding in large nursery operations. Thus far I am inclined to give the preferences to the old methods. When heading down the stocks, I took care in every case to leave either one or two small shoots, *some leaves*, or several nascent buds in order to continue all the functions of the tree until union had taken place between the scion and the stalk. As soon as the buds of the scion began to put forth, all below upon the stock was pruned off. When the scions were taken from the trees, the leaves were all removed as in budding leaving only a small portion of the foot stalk. The clay and ligatures were removed in the fall when vegetation had deceased, and the wounds were all well closed. I am not sure that it is absolutely essential to leave any thing growing on the stalk, and regret that I did not try some without.

CH. G. PAGE, M. D.
Washington City, Feb., 1841.
Albany Cultivator.

From the Cultivator.

The common turnip, usually called the English or flat turnip, to destinguish it from the Swedish or ruta baga, is a valuable root, and better adapted to the table than any other turnip, and is consequently deserving a place on every farm. There are many varieties, of which the Norfolk and Globe are as productive as any, while some of the smaller kinds, among which the long turnip holds a prominent place, are best for cooking. The soil best calculated for the turnip is a rich mold abounding in vegetable matter, and newly cleared lands are found admirably adapted to their growth, the soil being usually free from weeds, and the ashes made by burning being one of the best dressings that can be applied to turnips. Where such lands are not to be had, old grass land carefully turned over and rolled, and then the surface made fine by repeated harrowing, for the reception of the seed, are found to produce good turnips. If the soil is not rich, good compost manure should be spread on the surface and harrowed in, but as old grass lands in richnesss partake somewhat of the quality of new soils, manuring is rarely necessary, and in the decaying sward the vigorous tap root of the turnip finds ample nourishment.

Turnips may be sown broadcast or drilled, the latter being the preferable way; and if a little bone dust or poudrette is drilled in with the seed, the plants start more vigorously, and are sooner out of the way of their most formidable enemy, the fly.—There is usually far more seed sown than is necessary, if equally distributed, and to facilitate this mixing the seed with ashes or sand is practised by many farmers. English writers state the quantity of seed required per acre at two pounds, but we know by experience that one-half this quantity of good seed on proper soil is better than the whole, and were the distribution perfect, one-fourth this quantity or half a pound would fully seed an acre.—It is better, however, to err on the safe side, and sow too much, rather than too little seed, as if too thick the young plants may be hoed or pulled out. The proper time of sowing will of course, vary with the latitude. In New-York, the best time has been found to be from the 20th to the 27th of July; in the middle and southern parts of Pennsylvania, from the last of July to the middle of August; and in Verginia, from the middle to the last of August is preferred, The turnip, when grown on land long cultivated, is apt to have the bulb attacked by the worm, but in virgin soils, or those rarely subjected to cultivation, this evil does not attend them.—Dressings of soot and ashes have been found useful when they are attacked by the fly, and in any event such dressings operate favorably on the plant and may therefore be beneficially employed when there is the least reason to apprehend danger.

There are but few varieties of the turnip, that can, in our country, be preserved for the winter food for animals. The Yellow Aberdeen is an exception, as like the ruta baga, it keeps well in pits or cellars thro' the winter. The common turnip, though sweet and nutritive, contains so much water, that when taken from the ground they soon become pithy, and are of little value, comparatively, for cooking. They should stand in the ground as long as they can be permitted to do so in safety, as frosts improve them, and when gathered, should be kept in cool cellars or pits, merely above the danger of freezing, which, after they are taken from the earth, spoil them at once.

CANKER WORMS.

We copied from the Boston Courier, last week, an excellent article written by D. Haggerston, Esq., to the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, announcing that he had discovered a cheap and effectual mode of destroying the Rose Slug, Canker Worm, and other troublesome and destructive insects, and his wish to become a competitor for the Society's premium. The article which Mr. Haggerston uses is *Whale Oil Soap, dissolved at the rate of two pounds to fifteen gallons of water*. He has used it stronger without any injury to the plants, but finds the above mixture effectual in the destruction of the insects.

In the last volume of the Yankee Farmer, page 218, we published a communication from J. B. Pendleton, Esq., of Stonington, Conn., and it seems that he has used a similar remedy with great success. The following is the article referred to:

Mr. Editor—Sir: I see that there is much trouble in your vicinity, and various darts of New England, with tre Canker worm. I am quite confident that I can prevent them or any other creeping insects from troubling fruit or ornamental trees. My method is simple, and easily obtained.

I, last spring, procured a gallon of *refuse whale oil*, to which I added 4 or 5 cents worth of yellow snuff. The result is, there is not an insect of any kind on the trees where the oil has been used. The woodlice are all dead so far up the trees as the oil has been laid on, and the trunks of the tress are as smooth as a glass bottle. I have also tried the same on Pear, Quince, Peach, Locust and Cherry trees, with as good effect as on the Apple. I think that the addition of a little sulphur would be beneficial. It not only destroys insects, but it promotes the growth of the trees very much.

What is called refuse oil, is that which will not pass through the strainer; this is preferable because there is some gum in it; and it is cheaper than clear oil. It can be obtained of oil dealers, or soap manufacturers. The retail price is 30 cents per gal- [illegible] I think there will be no trouble if the oil be used in the fall and spring, and I would request all lovers of good fruit to try this experiment.—*Yankee Farmer.*

From the Southern Cabinet.

CORN COBS.

Mr. Editor.—I am happy to see you and correspondents pressing the value of the corn cob upon our wasteful and extravagant community. If farmers would only attend a little more to this and some other points of rural economy, they might easily save enough to justify a system of improvement which they admit to be desirable, but from which they are frequently deterred by the want of funds. I am fully satisfied that there are but few farmers in our community who do not waste more than enough to supply them with the means of effecting improvements, that in their turn would double their means of making others equally as profitable.

Go upon a large farm in Virginia, observe the niggardliness in providing fences, houses, and fixtures, and the correspondent waste in food, labor, and destruction of implements. Compare the management with that of a manufacturing or mercantile establishment, and you see at once, why agriculture is not profitable. Such system, or rather such a want of it, would break down any other business in the world.

But I have been drawn off from the main object of this communication, which was simply to confirm the value of corn cobs, by relating to you a circumstance that came within my own knowledge. In the winter of 1816 corn was very high, and Peter Bedlock, of Dinwiddie, who is now an independent farmer, was a very poor man, but an excellent manager. Afraid that his corn would not last, he determined to try, and did, winter his horses upon corn cobs alone, pounded in a common mortar with his own hands. They received no other sustenance except long forage, as hay and fodder. Upon this they did their winter's work, and no man ever saw Peter Bedlock drive a poor horse.

To this fact I am ready to testify and you are welcome to give my name to any person who may feel sufficiently interested in it to ask for it.

Yours, J. H.

GOOD MEDICINE FOR HOGS.

The American Farmer furnishes the following:—When your hogs get sick, you know not of what, give them ears of corn, first dipped in tar, and then rolled in sulphur. 'Tis ten to one that it arrests the disease, and restores the pig to health.

SUCKERS IN CORN.

An anonymous writer in the American Farmer asserts, that from careful experiments he is satisfied that suckers do not lessen the quantity of grain, whilst they greatly increase the amount of fodder.—*Southern Planter.*

Lazy rich girls, make rich men poor, and industrious poor girls make poor men rich.